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=> s Lewis Y antigen

L1 454 LEWIS Y ANTIGEN

=> (cell membrane) and l1

(CELL IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND  
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.  
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter  
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s (cell membrane) and l1

L2 10 (CELL MEMBRANE) AND L1

=> dup rem l2

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2  
L3 9 DUP REM L2 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l3 1-9 bib ab

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 9 USPATFULL  
AN 2000:105706 USPATFULL  
TI Multispecific chimeric receptors  
IN Capon, Daniel J., Hillsborough, CA, United States  
Smith, Douglas H., Foster City, CA, United States  
Tian, Huan, Cupertino, CA, United States  
Winslow, Genine A., Hayward, CA, United States  
Siekevitz, Miriam, New York, NY, United States  
PA Cell Genesys, Inc., Foster City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6103521 20000815  
AI US 1995-454098 19950530 (8)  
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-384033, filed on 6 Feb 1995, now  
abandoned

DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Caputa, Anthony C.; Assistant Examiner: Pak, Michael  
LREP Sughrue, Mion, Zinn, Macpeak & Seas, PLLC  
CLMN Number of Claims: 47  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 2523  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel multispecific chimeric receptor DNA sequences, expression cassettes and vectors containing these sequences as well as cells containing the chimeric DNA and novel chimeric receptor proteins expressed from the sequences are provided in the present invention. The novel multispecific chimeric receptor DNA and amino acid sequences comprise at least three domains that do not naturally exist together: (1) a multispecific binding domain comprising at least two extracellular inducer-responsive clustering domains which serves to bind at least one specific inducer molecule, (2) a transmembrane domain, which crosses the plasma membrane, and (3) either a proliferation signaling domain that signals the cell to divide, or an effector function signaling domain which directs a host cell to perform its specialized function. Optionally, all the multispecific chimeric receptors may contain one or more intracellular inducer-responsive clustering domains attached to one or more of the cytoplasmic signaling domains or the transmembrane domain. The present invention also relates to novel hybrid multispecific chimeric receptors comprising at least one proliferation signaling domain and at least one effector function signaling domain together on the multispecific receptor molecule. The present invention further relates to therapeutic methods and strategies that employ the cells expressing these novel chimeric receptors for the treatment of cancer, infectious disease and autoimmune disease which may have greater therapeutic benefit over a combination of drug therapies.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL  
AN 2000:12608 USPATFULL  
TI Methods for determining the presence of carcinoma using the antigen binding region of monoclonal antibody BR96  
IN Hellstrom, Ingegerd, Seattle, WA, United States  
Hellstrom, Karl Erik, Seattle, WA, United States  
Bruce, Kim Folger, Seattle, WA, United States  
Schreiber, George J., Seattle, WA, United States  
PA Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6020145 20000201  
AI US 1994-333840 19941103 (8)  
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-77253, filed on 14 Jun 1993 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-57444, filed on 5 May 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5491088 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-544246, filed on 26 Jun 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-374947, filed on 30 Jun 1989, now abandoned

DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Bansal, Geetha P.  
LREP Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt  
CLMN Number of Claims: 4  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,3  
DRWN 76 Drawing Figure(s); 74 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 5875  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to novel antibodies, antibody fragments

and antibody conjugates and single-chain immunotoxins reactive with human carcinoma cells. More particularly, the antibodies, conjugates and single-chain immunotoxins of the invention include: a murine monoclonal antibody, BR96; a human/murine chimeric antibody, ChiBR96; a F(ab').sub.2 fragment of BR96; ChiBR96-PE, ChiBR96-LysPE40, ChiBR96 F(ab').sub.2 -LysPE40 and ChiBR96 Fab'-LysPE40 conjugates and recombinant BR96 sFv-PE40 immunotoxin. These molecules are reactive with a cell membrane antigen on the surface of human carcinomas. The BR96 antibody and its functional equivalents, displays a high degree of selectivity for carcinoma cells and possess the ability to mediate antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity and complement-dependent cytotoxicity activity. In addition, the antibodies of the invention internalize within the carcinoma cells to which they bind and are therefore particularly useful for therapeutic applications, for example, as the antibody component of antibody-drug or antibody-toxin conjugates. The antibodies also have a unique feature in that they are cytotoxic when used in the unmodified form, at specified concentrations.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 9 MEDLINE  
AN 2000243592 MEDLINE  
DN 20243592  
TI Ley/H: an endothelial-selective, cytokine-inducible, angiogenic mediator.  
AU Halloran M M; Carley W W; Polverini P J; Haskell C J; Phan S; Anderson B J; Woods J M; Campbell P L; Volin M V; Backer A E; Koch A E  
CS Department of Medicine, Section of Arthritis and Connective Tissue Diseases, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, IL 60611, USA.  
NC AR30692 (NIAMS)  
AR41492 (NIAMS)  
AI40987 (NIAID)  
+  
SO JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (2000 May 1) 164 (9) 4868-77.  
Journal code: IFB. ISSN: 0022-1767.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
EM 200007  
EW 20000704  
AB Endothelial cells (ECs) are key participants in angiogenic processes that characterize tumor growth, wound repair, and inflammatory diseases, such as human rheumatoid arthritis (RA). We and others have shown that EC molecules, such as soluble E-selectin, mediate angiogenesis. Here we describe an EC molecule, Lewisy-6/H-5-2 glycoconjugate (Ley/H), that shares some structural features with the soluble E-selectin ligand, sialyl Lewisx (sialyl Lex). One of the main previously recognized functions of Lewisy is as a blood group glycoconjugate. Here we show that Ley/H is rapidly cytokine inducible, up-regulated in RA synovial tissue, where it is cell-bound, and up-regulated in the soluble form in angiogenic RA compared with nonangiogenic osteoarthritic joint fluid. Soluble Ley/H also has a novel function, for it is a potent angiogenic mediator in both in vitro and in vivo bioassays. These results suggest a novel paradigm of soluble blood group Ags as mediators of angiogenic responses and suggest new targets for therapy of diseases, such as RA, that are characterized by persistent neovascularization.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 9 USPATFULL  
AN 1999:141303 USPATFULL  
TI Antibodies reactive with human carcinomas  
IN Hellstrom, Ingegerd, Seattle, WA, United States  
Hellstrom, Karl Erik, Seattle, WA, United States  
Bruce, Kim Folger, Seattle, WA, United States  
Schreiber, George J., Redmond, WA, United States  
Siegall, Clay, Edmonds, WA, United States  
McAndrew, Stephen, Newtown, PA, United States  
PA Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 5980896 19991109  
AI US 1993-77253 19930614 (8)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-57444, filed on 5 May 1993,  
now patented, Pat. No. US 5491088 And Ser. No. US 1992-892501, filed on 1 Jun 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-544246, filed on 26 Jun 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-374947, filed on 30 Jun 1989, now abandoned, said Ser. No. US 1993-57444, filed on 5 May 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5491088 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 544246  
DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Bansal, Geetha P.  
LREP Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt  
CLMN Number of Claims: 35  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,16,34  
DRWN 76 Drawing Figure(s); 74 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 5987  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
AB The present invention relates to novel antibodies, antibody fragments and antibody conjugates and single-chain immunotoxins reactive with human carcinoma cells. More particularly, the antibodies, conjugates and single-chain immunotoxins of the invention include: a murine monoclonal antibody, BR96; a human/murine chimeric antibody, ChiBR96; a F(ab').sub.2 fragment of BR96; ChiBR96-PE, ChiBR96-LysPE40, ChiBR96 F(ab').sub.2 -LysPE40 and ChiBR96 Fab'-LysPE40 conjugates and recombinant BR96 sFv-PE40 immunotoxin. These molecules are reactive with a **cell membrane** antigen on the surface of human carcinomas. The BR96 antibody and its functional equivalents, displays a high degree of selectivity for carcinoma cells and possess the ability to mediate antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity and complement-dependent cytotoxicity activity. In addition, the antibodies of the invention internalize within the carcinoma cells to which they bind and are therefore particularly useful for therapeutic applications, for example, as the antibody component of antibody-drug or antibody-toxin conjugates. The antibodies also have a unique feature in that they are cytotoxic when used in the unmodified form, at specified concentrations.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 9 USPATFULL  
AN 1999:18719 USPATFULL  
TI Antibody conjugates reactive with human carcinomas  
IN Hellstrom, Ingegerd, Seattle, WA, United States  
Hellstrom, Karl Erik, Seattle, WA, United States  
Bruce, Kim Folger, Seattle, WA, United States  
Schreiber, George J., Seattle, WA, United States  
PA Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5869045 19990209  
 AI US 1995-459354 19950602 (8)  
 RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-77253, filed on 14 Jun 1993 which is a  
 continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-57444, filed on 5 May 1993,  
 now patented, Pat. No. US 5491088 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US  
 1990-544246, filed on 26 Jun 1990, now abandoned which is a  
 continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-374947, filed on 30 Jun 1989,  
 now abandoned  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Ungar, Susan  
 LREP Merchant, Gould, Smith, Welter and Schmidt  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 7  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 75 Drawing Figure(s); 74 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 5935  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB The present invention relates to novel antibodies, antibody fragments  
 and antibody conjugates and single-chain immunotoxins reactive with  
 human carcinoma cells. More particularly, the antibodies, conjugates  
 and single-chain immunotoxins of the invention include: a murine monoclonal  
 antibody, BR96; a human/murine chimeric antibody, ChiBR96; a  
 F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragment of BR96; ChiBR96-PE, ChiBR96-LysPE40, ChiBR96  
 F(ab')<sub>2</sub>-LysPE40 and ChiBR96 Fab'-LysPE40 conjugates and  
 recombinant BR96 sFv-PE40 immunotoxin. These molecules are reactive  
 with a cell membrane antigen on the surface of human  
 carcinomas. The BR96 antibody and its functional equivalents, displays  
 a high degree of selectivity for carcinoma cells and possess the ability  
 to mediate antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity and  
 complement-dependent cytotoxicity activity. In addition, the antibodies  
 of the invention internalize within the carcinoma cells to which they  
 bind and are therefore particularly useful for therapeutic  
 applications,  
 for example, as the antibody component of antibody-drug or  
 antibody-toxin conjugates. The antibodies also have a unique feature in  
 that they are cytotoxic when used in the unmodified form, at specified  
 concentrations.  
 L3 ANSWER 6 OF 9 USPATFULL  
 AN 96:12810 USPATFULL  
 TI Monoclonal antibody BR 96 and chimeric monoclonal antibodies having the  
 variable region of MAB BR96, which bind to a variant of ley antigen on  
 human carcimona cells  
 IN Hellstrom, Ingegerd, Seattle, WA, United States  
 Hellstrom, Karl E., Seattle, WA, United States  
 Bruce, Kim F., Seattle, WA, United States  
 Schreiber, George J., Redmond, WA, United States  
 PA Oncogen Limited Partnership, United States  
 PI US 5491088 19960213  
 AI US 1993-57444 19930505 (8)  
 RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-544246, filed on 26 Jun 1990, now  
 abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-374947,  
 filed on 30 Jun 1989, now abandoned  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hutzell, Paula K.  
 LREP Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter, & Schmidt  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 12  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 27 Drawing Figure(s); 27 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 2238  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to novel antibodies reactive with human carcinoma cells. More particularly, the antibodies of the invention include: a murine monoclonal antibody, BR96; a human/murine chimeric antibody, ChiBR96; and a F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragment of BR96. These antibodies are reactive with a **cell membrane** antigen on the surface of human carcinomas. The antibodies display a high degree of selectivity for carcinoma cells and possess the ability to mediate ADCC and CDC activity. In addition, the antibodies of the invention internalize within the carcinoma cells to which they bind. The antibodies also have a unique feature in that they are cytotoxic when used in the unmodified form, at specified concentrations.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS  
AN 1996:472412 BIOSIS  
DN PREV199699201968  
TI Cell surface carbohydrates as prognostic markers in human carcinomas.  
AU Dabelsteen, Erik  
CS Dep. Oral Diagnostics, Sch. Dentistry, Fac. Health Sci., Univ. Copenhagen,  
Norre Alle 20, DK-2200 Copenhagen N Denmark  
SO Journal of Pathology, (1996) Vol. 179, No. 4, pp. 358-369.  
ISSN: 0022-3417.  
DT General Review  
LA English  
AB Tumour development is usually associated with changes in cell surface carbohydrates. These are often divided into changes related to terminal carbohydrate structures, which include incomplete synthesis and modification of normally existing carbohydrates, and changes in the carbohydrate core structure. The latter includes chain elongation of both glycolipids and proteins, increased branching of carbohydrates in N-linked glycoproteins, and blocked synthesis of carbohydrates in O-linked mucin-like glycoproteins. In mature organisms, expression of distinct carbohydrates is restricted to specific cell types; within a given tissue, variation in expression may be related to cell maturation. Tumour-associated carbohydrate structures often reflect a certain stage of cellular development; most of these moieties are structures normally found in other adult or embryonic tissues. There is no unique tumour carbohydrate structure, since certain structures which are tumour-related in one organ may be normal constituents of other tissues. Tumour-associated carbohydrate changes have been used in the diagnosis of human cancers. Recently, however, it has been demonstrated that the expression of some carbohydrate structures is associated with prognosis. Tn, sialyl-Tn, and T are **cell membrane**-bound mucin-like carbohydrate structures that may be expressed in tumours due to blocked synthesis of the core carbohydrate chain of mucin-like structures. Their expression is strongly associated with prognosis in certain turnouts, but the biological relationship between their expression and tumour progression is at present unknown. The blood group-related carbohydrate structures Le-x, sialyl-Le-x, ABH. and Ley are examples of terminal carbohydrate structures which are related to tumour prognosis. These structures are of increasing interest since they may function as adhesion molecules; adhesion of tumour cells to endothelial cells of blood vessels may be mediated by an interaction between sialosyl-Le-x and E-selectin and studies indicate that Ley is related to cell motility. These findings are now the basis for tumour therapeutic experiments.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.  
 AN 96344994 EMBASE  
 DN 1996344994  
 TI Expression of antigens related to apoptosis and cell proliferation in chronic nonsuppurative destructive cholangitis in primary biliary cirrhosis.  
 AU Kuroki T.; Seki S.; Kawakita N.; Nakatani K.; Hisa T.; Kitada T.; Sakaguchi H.  
 CS Third Department Internal Medicine, Osaka City University Medical School, 1-5-7, Asahi-machi, Abeno-ku, Osaka, 545, Japan  
 SO Virchows Archiv, (1996) 429/2-3 (119-129).  
 ISSN: 0945-6317 CODEN: VARCEM  
 CY Germany  
 DT Journal; Article  
 FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy  
 029 Clinical Biochemistry  
 048 Gastroenterology  
 LA English  
 SL English  
 AB The initial injury in primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC) is the destruction of portal bile ducts. Little information is available on apoptosis and cell proliferation in such bile ducts, so we used immunohistochemical techniques to locate molecules related to apoptosis [Fas antigen, **Lewis Y antigen** (BM1/JIMRO), and bcl-2 protein] and to cell proliferation (proliferating cell nuclear antigen, PCNA) in 21 patients with PBC. In addition, nick-end labelling was done to locate DNA fragmentation. The expression of these molecules in chronic nonsuppurative destructive cholangitis (CNSDC) was examined. Cell death and PCNA expression were both found in portal bile ducts affected by CNSDC in 7 of the 13 CNSDC patients examined. Fas antigen was found on the plasma membrane and rough endoplasmic reticulum of bile-duct cells with CNSDC in the frozen sections of all 6 patients with CNSDC out of the 9 patients inspected, and this antigen was found also in bile-duct cells without CNSDC in 2 of these 9 patients. It was not found in anatomically normal liver (from 2 patients with Gilbert's disease). The **Lewis Y antigen** was found in bile ducts with CNSDC and in proliferated ductules in all 16 patients examined. No bcl-2 protein was found in any bile-duct or ductule cells, but it was found in the cytoplasm of lymphocytes surrounding or invading CNSDC. DNA fragmentation was found in the nuclei of bile-duct cells with CNSDC by nick-end labelling. Our study indicated that Fas-mediated apoptosis might be involved in CNSDC, but that bcl-2 protein seems to participate less than Fas. Although the **Lewis Y antigen** was found in many bile ducts, the relationship between the antigen and apoptosis remains unknown because there was no evidence that this antigen mediates apoptosis.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.  
 AN 94024395 EMBASE  
 DN 1994024395  
 TI Neoexpression of **Lewis Y antigen** is a sensitive phenotypic change of the damaged intrahepatic bile ducts.  
 AU Sasaki M.; Kono N.; Nakanuma Y.  
 CS Department of Pathology, Kanazawa University Sch. of Medicine, Kanazawa 920, Japan  
 SO Hepatology, (1994) 19/1 (138-144).  
 ISSN: 0270-9139 CODEN: HPTLD  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article  
 FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy  
 048 Gastroenterology

LA English

SL English

AB We examined the expression of Lewis antigens, particularly Lewis Y, on the

intrahepatic biliary epithelial cells in normal livers and various hepatobiliary diseases with immunohistochemical and immunoelectron microscopic methods. In normal livers, Lewis Y was consistently and generally negative in the bile ductules and small bile ducts, respectively. This antigen was frequently and strongly expressed on these ducts and ductules showing variable pathological changes such as necroinflammation and proliferation in a majority of hepatobiliary diseases independent on their etiology, whereas a majority of normal-appearing bile ducts and ductules in these pathological conditions were negative. Immunoelectron microscopically, gold particles suggesting the presence of Lewis Y were demonstrated on microvilli facing the

biliary

lumen, lateral cell membranes, secretory granules and Golgi apparatus of abnormal biliary epithelial cells in various hepatobiliary diseases.

These

data suggest that neoexpression of **Lewis Y antigen** is a highly sensitive, nonspecific phenotypic change of carbohydrate residues occurring in the abnormal biliary epithelial cells in various hepatobiliary diseases.